

THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 26

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—
79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 27th, 1893.

THE probability that the sanitary service of this capital will soon pass under the control of the municipal government, carrying with it powers and privileges of incalculable importance to the private and business interests of the people, ought to arouse the public to a consideration of the question whether this transfer can safely be made at this moment. In view of the prospect that a group of petty municipal officials, notoriously incompetent and corrupt, are to acquire absolute control over these interests, the public certainly can not afford to treat the matter with indifference. In principle, we do not know that there can be any objection to entrusting the municipality with this service, or with any other public service relating to the well-being and government of the city, but in practice these delegations of authority are sure to lead to trouble if made before the city government is properly organized and general laws are adopted defining the powers of officials and the limitations upon the exercise of their authority. In every case where such regulations are made, care should be made to define and limit authority, and to grant recourses to those who may suffer unjust treatment from ignorant or arbitrary exercise of authority. This is never done, and the people have not yet learned the necessity of demanding it. As the tendency in municipal government is toward arbitrary interference in the private and domestic affairs of the people, it is absolutely essential, in our opinion, that vigorous opposition should be made to any further extension of its authority, unless attended by definite restrictions upon its action, by recourses to the courts in cases of unjust treatment, and by the imposition of penalties upon officials guilty of trespass upon the rights and privileges of citizens, or of an illegal and arbitrary exercise of authority. If the citizen can have prompt recourse to the courts for protection against officials, and if the latter can be punished for abuses of authority, then there can be no objection to the transfer of these services to the municipality, providing contracts are observed and conflicts with national and state authorities are avoided. In the project under consideration, it is proposed to give municipal sanitary officials the rights of inspection, regulation and punishment in all sanitary matters within the city, both as to private residences and to public places and institutions. In this will be included the inspection of asylums, hospitals, barracks, prisons, factories, markets, deposits, etc., the analysis and regulation of all articles of consumption, whether produced here or imported, and the general control of all drainage works, charitable undertakings, cemeteries, burials and various other public services and institutions. The delegation of powers is so extensive that, in our opinion, it can not be entrusted to such an irresponsible and loosely organized board without serious peril to the rights and privileges of the people. As the inspector-general of hygiene is to be appointed by the prefect, who is himself appointed by the President, and as no provisions are made for an appeal from his decisions, the scheme is despotic and dangerous in every detail. Moreover, it will permit a municipal board to exercise a disturbing influence in the foreign trade of the country, by its interference with the importation of food products, and it will exercise various other offices which will unavoidably confuse its administration, amplify its authority and serve only to irritate and burden the people. Among these extraneous services, we note

those of the extinction of fires, a veterinary school, the creation of laborers' dwellings, industrial establishments for children, etc. Before creating so all-absorbing and powerful a department as this, the government should, in our opinion, give the subject a little more consideration. Such powers should never be created by a municipal ordinance.

The minister of finance will permit us to remark that during the last four years his predecessors in office have established a reputation in Europe for general inaccuracy and wilful misrepresentation, which renders it exceedingly difficult for a minister to use the cable, even for the most innocent of purposes. It may of course have been due to electrical aberrations in the transmission of messages, or to a mental parallax which caused the minister to say one thing while seeing another, but the fact remains that the percentage of official misrepresentation was so large, especially when something called for a contradiction, that even the guileless and confiding London capitalist was forced to heavily salt every statement originating with the Brazilian government. This has of course filled our cup of pain and apprehension to overflowing, for it has been evident that some unwary minister, unaware of these distressful precedents, would some day risk his precious reputation in a reckless contradiction of some opinion or statement appearing in these columns. These apprehensions, much to our dismay, have now been fulfilled, for we find in a London contemporary of June 3rd the following telegram from the minister of finance:

Rio News articles without foundation. The alarming news and the alleged political discussions said to bring up a presidential crisis are false, and are undoubtedly forged by the enemies of the republic or by base speculators. It is false that the deficit is presumed to be five millions. The government has a great majority in both houses of parliament. A project hostile to the chief of the state has just been rejected by large majority. The deficit is very likely to be about the same as last financial year. I cannot yet positively ascertain it before the final accounts of 1892 are settled. Anyhow, the financial situation is promising. I can assure that the revolution in Rio Grande is dying away pursuant to the defeat of the enemies, as is publicly known in Brazil. The rebels were forced to cross over into the Uruguayan territory. The last battles have been decisively in favor of the federal forces. The public Treasury has large reserves at its disposal.

We have unfortunately no means of knowing what particular articles are referred to, consequently it is to be presumed that Dr. Felisbello considers everything to be "without foundation" which appears in these columns. We are not at all distressed by this, however, for there can be no sorer way to establish their accuracy than to have them contradicted in this way by a minister of finance. It must be allowed of course that there are two, if not three, ways of looking at all these controversies, consequently there must be fairly credible opinions different from those held at Iamaraty. Our views are essentially those of an unsubsidized outsider, and we doubt not this circumstance is well enough known in London to make it unnecessary for us to go back over our files of the past two months to vindicate our statements. It is known and admitted that we can be misled by what is published as news and information in this country, but as we usually give authorities for our statements and reasons for our comments, it is to be feared that something more than such sweeping contradictions are required to discredit us. Under these circumstances, therefore, and in view of the indirect contingencies, we are under many obligations to Dr. Felisbello for the extended notice which he has given us.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

On the 20th inst. the budget committee of the Chamber of Deputies reported a bill approving decree No. 1,167, of Dec. 17th, 1892. The approval of that decree, however, is merely nominal, as the bill alters it in every respect, except in what is now impossible to change.

The report of the committee begins by recapitulating the financial situation of the country in regard to the currency. All this is probably well known to our readers, who doubtless remember that at a meeting of the house in committee of the whole on the 5th of last September Deputy Oliveira, in the name of the budget committee, introduced a bill which nominally reestablished law No. 3,403 of Nov. 24th, 1888, but which was really intended to authorize the government to take over the notes of the banks of issue. It will also be remembered that there was strong opposition to this bill, one of its most decided opponents being the government leader in the house, Deputy Francisco Glycerio. After having passed in 2nd discussion by a vote of 56 to 53, the bill was finally defeated, and a substitute bill introduced by Deputy Glycerio and amended by Deputy Matta Machado was adopted by a vote of 71 to 36, many

of the friends of the committee's bill having refused to take part in the vote. The friends of Glycerio's bill were unable to carry it through the Senate, which by a vote of 21 to 19 rejected a resolution for prolonging the session.

It was thought at the time that during the recess the government would embody in an executive decree the provisions of the committee's bill, and Senator Ruy Barbosa and 15 other senators signed a declaration protesting against such action and expressing the hope that the government would call immediately an extraordinary session of Congress for the purpose of solving a problem whose postponement, they said, would destroy the prestige of Congress, and discredit upon republican institutions and lead to the greatest calamities.

As had been anticipated, the government attempted to settle the question by means of an executive decree, which, however, when issued on the 17th of last December, was found to resemble Glycerio's bill far more than it resembled that of the budget committee.

Our decree, says the committee in its present report, issued for the purpose of settling the financial question by means of "prompt and ample measures," has settled nothing, has not contributed to the "strengthening of public wealth in the interior and in the foreign relations of the country," has brought no relief to financial distress and has accomplished none of the purposes for which it was issued. As to the currency, what is announced is that the credit of the nation has been involved in the late of the private establishments whose interests it was sought to uphold.

This result, the committee thinks, might have been easily foreseen, and it reminds the Chamber that in its statement made last September it had shown that the government's position was then strong, as it had not been involved in the desperate situation of the principal banks of this city and could meet the crisis by taking over the issue of the banks, amounting, as far as was known, to the sum of 346,000,000, which could be considerably reduced by using for its redemption the deposits of gold and bonds made by the banks in the Treasury.

"Five months and a half," says the committee, "have elapsed since the issue of the decree of December 17th, 1892, and the situation is already changed; an attempt was made in the reorganization of the bank to adopt the much vaunted policy of sustaining the important interests involved therein. In and already the public fortune has been pledged to the extent of 200,000,000 without the slightest benefit resulting from this aid rendered, at the expense of the Treasury's resources, which are those of the whole nation, to private establishments belonging to a few individuals."

To prove that this is not a mere supposition the committee argues as follows:

"There is no doubt, it says, that the whole mass of *banca*, which are nothing but paper money, will find their way to the Treasury in payment of taxes, as interest is already accruing. This constitutes the first item in the account of the government's liabilities.

The next item to which the committee calls attention is the increase in the issue of Treasury notes, an increase which the committee states to be 47,500,597.

"The issue of the original Banco da Republica and that of the Banco do Brazil to the government amounted in last September, says the committee, to 61,000,000; according to the report of the minister of finance it now amounts to 123,612,484.345, which shows an increase of 62,612,484.345. The committee, however, deems it prudent not to take this figure, although it is that which it finds in an official document, and prefers to have recourse to the balance-sheet of the Banco da Republica, issued on the 31st of May, from which it appears that the total indebtedness of the bank, including that taken over from other banks of issue, is 143,434,143.37, against 111,000,000 in last September, there being consequently an increase of 32,434,143.37 in this indebtedness. Adding the two items, the committee obtains the following result:

| | |
|------------------------------------|-------------|
| Issue of bonds..... | 100,000,000 |
| Treasury notes..... | 47,500,597 |
| Increase in bank indebtedness..... | |
| to the Treasury..... | 32,434,143 |
| Total..... | 179,934,710 |

The committee then proceeds to show what the bank gains by replacing the original deposits with the new bonds on which the government pays interest of 2 1/2% in gold. Those deposits amounted, according to the report of Minister Rodrigues Alves, to the following sums:

| | |
|------------|------------------|
| Bonds..... | \$1,201,500,000 |
| Gold..... | 95,850,528.392 |
| Total..... | 1,77,052,028.392 |

The gold being replaced by the new bonds at the exchange of the day, the bank, with exchange at 1:1, will be able to deposit bonds to the amount of 299,328,182.8845, a sum nearly double its capital. On these bonds the government will pay interest amounting to 7,258,204.571, equivalent at the same rate of exchange, to 15,855,950.733 in currency.

"Thus," says the committee, "the public treasury or the Brazilian nation makes legal tender of the notes of the bank, which circulate only to virtue of this guarantee, pays the difference of the capital deposited by the bank to enable it to issue at the rate of three for one (and we know that this capital is diminished by the loans which the bank has never repaid); sends the bank the Treasury balances to be used for its private benefit, pays it interest on the bonds of which the bank may dispose for its expenses, extends the time for the payment of its former debt, gives it a profit of 3 1/2% on 100,000,000 by the issue of bonds bearing 4 1/2% interest by receiving 7 1/2% interest on its loans; lets it in gold bonds at an abnormally low rate of exchange for gold and bonds which the bank obtained at par and on which it has issued paper money to cover or three times their value, suffers the incalculable consequence of exchange at 10/14, which the regulation of the currency has no way of improving by changing the rate of interest between its notes and foreign money after making all these sacrifices, and heaping upon the bank all these benefits, the Treasury restores to the bank its entire capital in

gold bonds, re-constructed entirely at the cost of the nation, raising it from poverty to wealth, showering upon it gold in profusion without exacting any compensatory obligations, gold which the bank itself makes no effort to attract, after recognizing that the bank requires all this assistance on account of the abuses committed in its establishment and unequal organization, as is stated by the ex-minister of finance on receipt of his report and by Supervisor Everson de Almeida who investigated its condition."

The committee thinks it doubtful whether the Brazilian nation will submit to this burden.

After comparing its financial scheme with that of the government, the committee proceeds to analyze some of the acts of the administration of the new Banco da Republica. For redemption of Treasury notes the government sent to the bank 28,414,000 in bonds and 100,000 sovereigns, and yet, notwithstanding the minister's pious entreaties (*appeals*), it has only redeemed 2,127,000. Of the 100,000 sovereigns received from the government it applied 36,500 to the payment of interest on the internal debt, a payment which, in virtue of Art. 11 of the decree of December 17th, it should have made with the Treasury balances. And this in face of the fact that Art. 18 of that decree provides for the withdrawal of notes to the amount of 100,000,000 within the space of one year!

The report of the committee analyzes the provisions of the decree, agreeing to prove that they are inoperative and others detrimental, and treats at some length of the bonds which, it says, exercise a disturbing influence over the circulation, aggravating the depreciation of the currency, without tending to legitimate industry, since only companies and individuals in precarious circumstances and without elements of prosperity will apply for bonds made in this form.

For three years, says the committee, this question of banks of issue has been discussed and during this time the situation has grown worse and worse, because a complete and radical solution has not been accepted. In offering the present bill the committee appeals once more to the legislative and executive branches of the government to accept this solution which, it believes, will secure the prosperity of the country.

The bill is as follows:

The National Congress decrees:

Art. 1.—Decree No. 1,167, of December 17th, 1892, is hereby approved in the part relating to the name of the Banco da Republica dos Estados Unidos do Brazil with the Banco da Brazil, their capital being reduced to 150,000,000.

Art. 2.—That decree is also approved in the part which deprives of the right to issue the Banco da Republica dos Estados Unidos do Brazil and the banks incorporated therein, in conformity with Art. 4 of decree of December 7th, 1890, and also the Banco de Credito Popular do Brazil, created by decree of December 23rd of the same year.

Art. 3.—The said decree is likewise approved in the part which provides for replacing the deposits in gold and bonds with bonds of 1,000\$ each, which, however, will bear interest payable half-yearly in currency at the rate of 4 1/2% per annum, Art. 4 of said decree being hereby repealed. The substitution of the gold by bonds will be effected at the rate of exchange of the day on which the operation takes place, and the bonds deposited by the banks of issue as a security for their issue and now held by the Treasury will be cancelled.

§ 1.—To banks which issued notes on bonds of the public debt and which were not indebted to the Treasury on any account, the government will continue to pay interest on such bonds in conformity with decree No. 167, of Jan. 17th, 1890, and may enter into an agreement with the banks for liquidating this interest on the basis of what it will have to pay by the said decree on the par value of the bonds and of the time still wanting for completing that during which they were entitled to the right of issue.

Art. 4.—The bonds to which the preceding article refers will constitute a national debt for the special purpose of redeeming the paper money and will be registered at the national Treasury and deposited in the Caixa de Amortizacao under the title of "Redemption of Paper Money"; the interest thereon will be especially intended to withdraw from circulation bank and treasury notes, the government at once becoming responsible for the funds.

§ 1.—Within the period of 12 months the government will replace with treasury notes the bank notes now in circulation. This period may be extended by decree of the executive branch of the government, which will be made known to the national Congress.

§ 2.—The substitution will commence with the notes of the Banco Escondido de Pernambuco and Banco de Credito Popular, which must be withdrawn from circulation and cancelled within six months after the date of the present law, a period which, in conformity with the previous paragraph, may be extended.

Art. 5.—The redemption of paper money will be effected annually with the following resources:

1st. The interest on the bonds replacing the deposits, registered as prescribed in Art. 4. The provision contained in the sole paragraph of Art. 3, however, will be respected as long as it remains in force.

2nd. Operation of credit authorized in law No. 40, of September 11th, 1891, to which the government is hereby empowered to resort.

3rd. The sums paid by banks, on account of their indebtedness to the national Treasury, already liquidated or still to be liquidated in conformity with Art. 15 of the decree of December 17th, which in this part is hereby approved.

4th. The special appropriations annually voted by the legislative branch of the government for the purpose of redeeming the paper money.

5th. The interest and sinking fund of the bonds issued by the Banco da Republica do Brazil authorized by Decree No. 1,167 of Dec. 17th, 1892.

§ 1.—The government will at once proceed to withdraw from circulation gradually and in proportion to the necessities of the market the sum of 100,000,000, an operation which shall be suspended whenever the state of the market shows it to be inexpedient to continue the process of withdrawal.

§ 2.—The redemption will be effected by the exchange of notes for gold or bonds belonging to

the redemption fund and those notes will be burned every month at the Caixa da Amortização.

§ 3.—The paper money having been redeemed, this fund will be extinguished, and the funds and other sources from which it is derived will likewise be extinguished.

Art. 6.—This paper issued by the Banco da República do Brazil under the title of *lunas* is hereby limited to 20,000,000 and the government will at once proceed to redeem it with resources from the redemption fund, or by receiving this paper in payment of taxes.

This paper will be held as a part of the redemption fund by the Treasury which will collect the interest thereon until full payment is made and the notes received in payment of the principal and interest will be withdrawn from circulation and burned at the Caixa da Amortização.

Art. 7.—All other provisions of Decree No. 1,467, of December 17th, 1892, are hereby repealed, and likewise the latter part of Art. 2, No. 5, of the statutes of the Banco da República do Brazil, beginning with the words "In case of a run," and ending with the number, and all other provisions to the contrary.

PRESENTATIONS.

The retiring United States consul-general and vice-consul-general, Messrs. Oliver H. Dockery and Claudius Dockery, who have so acceptably filled those offices here during the past four years, were the recipients of a testimonial and luncheon presents yesterday from the coffee exporters and American business houses of this city, as a token of the esteem in which they are held by the community in which they have resided during these years and of the appreciation in which their official services are held. The testimonial is a handsomely engraved document and the presents consist of two handsome gold watches with diamond settings, an elegant diamond scarf-pin and a silver-mounted cane. We take much pleasure in complimenting the recipients upon these souvenirs of their residence here, for they will be pleasant reminders of a service which was wholly pleasant in some of its associations and very satisfactory in its results. They have been always found at their posts, however, no matter how severe the fever has been, and they have given their best efforts to uphold and assist exporters and others who have had business relations with the consulate. They will take with them the best wishes of many friends in this city.

In making the presentations Mr. James H. Kennedy said:—

"On behalf of a number of the mercantile community of this city, who have intimate business relations with the United States, we present to you this testimonial and these time-pieces, in recognition of the kind and considerate attention that we have received from you during your occupancy of the positions of consul-general and vice-consul of the United States government at Rio de Janeiro."

"In the days to come—these watches, ticking away the seconds, the minutes, the hours and the years, will remind you that you carried with you to your distant homes the esteem of the merchants of this capital, who in this manner testified their good will and friendly feelings."

The testimonial is as follows:—
"We, the undersigned merchants and residents of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, desire to express our appreciation of the uniform courtesy which has been shown to us by OLIVER H. DOCKERY, Esq., consul-general of the United States of America, and CLAUDIUS DOCKERY, Esq., vice-consul-general of the United States of America. In parting from these gentlemen we offer to them our best wishes for their future prosperity, and sincerely regret that the government of the United States of America thus loses the services of such able and efficient representatives, who have always extended their protection and sympathy to the American residents and their advice and counsel to the commercial houses of Rio de Janeiro."
Signed, June 17th, 1893.

Attestable Brothers (Jap. James B. Kennell), Jap. Levering & Co. (V. R. Beans), Jap. J. W. Doane & Co. (E. T. Lawrence, Jr.), Phillips Brothers & Co., Ed. Johnston & Co., Wilson & Co., Halloway Ellis & Co., Jap. James Mathew & Co. (D. L. Lacombe), Gustav Trinks & Co. (Quayle Davidson & Co.), Jap. F. L. de la Cruz, Jap. Brazil (C. P. Lach, Secretary), W. P. Massie, Contador, John Moore & Co., Rich. Riener & Co., Jap. Wille Schmitz & Co. (H. M. Minich), Jap. Gail, Miller & Co. (C. N. Hogg), Faria Canha & Co., Sequeira & Co., Jap. Lidgerwood & Co. Ltd. (W. V. Vail Lidgerwood), Jap. Harl Knil & Co. (Julio Lacombe), W. P. McLaughlin & Co. (Jap. John Keogh), New York Life Insurance Co. (R. J. Kinnison, Benjamin, Manager), Frank Norton, F. Camun & Co. The Singer Manufacturing Co. (per J. Hewall), Jap. John Bradshaw & Co. (J. W. B. Purchas), P. S. Nicolson & Co., Emil Garais, for Wilson Sons & Co. Ltd. (T. R. Morgan, Manager), Karl Valais & Co., Zenha, Ramos & Co., Watson Ritchie & Co., Walter, Christensen & Co., Jap. Comandante General de Commercio e Industria (Director F. Franco), Max. Nothmann & Co., Jap. Steinweimer, Stof. Ilegen & Co. (Thomas Thorton), Jap.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

JUNE 19.—*Senate*.—The Senate rejected the bill from the Chamber of Deputies authorizing the government to contract with the Companhia Nizamibio for building a railway from Curitiba to Ponta da Gales. The bill appropriating 100,000 for the Paraná university was voted in and discussion; also the bill appropriating 10,000 for the exhibition of law works to be held by the Instituto da Ordem dos Advogados Brasileiros.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Seabra moved to recommend the bill on the naval estimates for 1894 until the budget committee should receive the government's proposal and the respective data for making the estimates. The resolution authorizing the President of the republic to employ Deputy Victorio Monteiro on a diplomatic mission was passed by 76 votes to 43. Deputy Luiz Marc explained why the Parliamentarians refrained from voting on the proposal for impeaching the President of the republic. Their party, he said, is

reserving its strength for the coming congressional elections. The budget committee reported a bill approving with modifications executive decree No. 1,167, of December 17th, 1892.

JUNE 20.—*Senate*.—The committee on public works reported against the proposal of José A. A. Ganga for building a railway from Rio de Janeiro to Sappanna. The committee on finance reported in favor of the bill from the Chamber of Deputies for authorizing the government to apply to the payment of the passage of immigrants the sum of 2,400,000 from the appropriation for guaranteeing interest to immigration companies. Three members of the committee reported in favor of annulling the contracts for the introduction of immigrants at so much a head. On motion of Senator Manuel Victorino the bill on elections for congressional vacancies was recommended.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The bill on the Tribunal de Contas was, on motion of Deputy França Carvalho, referred to the committee on legislation. The budget of the department of foreign affairs was voted on and discussion, with an amendment appropriating 60,000 for the legation and consulates in China. Deputy Eriso Coelho introduced a bill altering some of the provisions of the decree on civil marriage.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The Montevideo papers are indignant over the refusal of the Argentine sanitary authorities to suspend the quarantine on Brazilian arrivals and suggest that Brazil should make reprisals.

The statistical report for May gives the following particulars for the city of Montevideo: arrivals, 4,091, departures, 4,103, births 594 (of which 74 illegitimate), marriages 120, deaths 313, estimated population 220,737.

—An officer in the Uruguayan army has recently been sentenced to "one year's imprisonment" for murdering a private soldier. Absurdly small as this sentence is, it is more than we expect from the barbarians who govern that unhappy country.

—The new British minister and consul-general at Montevideo is to be Mr. Walter Baring, a younger brother of Sir Evelyn Baring, the British representative in Egypt. The present minister, Mr. Ernest Satow, has been transferred to Tangier.

—A census that has lately been taken of the number of tobacco plantations in Misiones shows that there are in that region 881 planters, and that the number of plants amounts to 3,422,314. This will give some idea of the proportions the tobacco industry is assuming in those regions.

—The tax on native manufactures has already produced this economic year the respectable sum of \$200,428, and it is expected that next year it will produce over \$600,000. It is not of taxation, in a new country where every encouragement should be given to home industry, and where so few manufactures have been started.—*Uruguay News*.

—As fast as steam can drive the frigate *Independencia*, home will she come, without stint of coals or cost, so that she may help to celebrate the patriotic virtues of the fathers of the republic and help to keep alive the memory of their virtues. Let the nation be great, cannons thunder, flags flutter, fireworks fizzle and bombs burst in honor of those men, who have so few descendants left. Let us honor the liberties which the republic once possessed, the remembrance of which is still pleasant, and let us hope that, at some time, they may be regained.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—The troubles of the Mortgage Bank, all springing from the bad faith of government, increase rather than diminish. The representative of the Banco Popular has now appealed against the measure in transit intended to relieve the bank from meeting its next coupons in cash. He argues that the bank should pay nothing, even in bonds, until its claim is satisfied. Of course he is only acting in self-defense and from his point of view the step is not unjustifiable. But all this only brings into stronger relief the increasing and monstrous conduct of government in shirking the responsibility of the Brazilian loan and neglecting to fulfil its contract with the Mortgage Bank.—*Montevideo Times*, June 17.

—We went with joy yesterday for the sake of our numerous correspondents who want an English theatre here to enable them to "pass a pleasant evening." They are to have such a theatre at the end of July, when the gem of a "teatro" now being built at the corner of Lima and Rivadavia by Mr. Lascano will be finished. It will be supposed to the public, this theatre, as it will be more than a gem, and far ahead of all the others in the city in the way of comfort and elegance of decoration. It will seat 1,200 people, be lighted by electricity, and have restaurant, billiard rooms, etc. attached. Mr. Lascano means to bring out a first-class English dramatic company, so rejoice all ye children of England resident here.—*Buenos Aires Standard*, June 9.

—Our first duty is to acknowledge the very courteous letter published in last Sunday's *Standard* by the Rev. Canon Pinclard, in reply to the leader in our last issue. From this we gather that the mission of the Rev. G. C. Grubb and party is an Anglican church mission, which (although the funds may have been raised by the Keswick Convention) has the authority of the Bishop of the Falkland Islands, and therefore the support of the Anglican clergy here. We are pleased, therefore, that so far as the Church of England is concerned, our questions have been satisfactorily answered. As far as other denominations are concerned the question will arise, as we are informed, on the highest authority, that the missions, when not using the premises of the Church of England, will hold their meetings in premises strictly un denominational. We hear that the next scene of the labors of the Rev. Mr. Grubb and his mission party will be at Rosario, where arrangements have been made for their reception by the Rev. Canon Alonzo.—*The Englishman*, Buenos Aires, June 10.—Let us suppose, however, that Mr. Grubb takes part in the services in a Methodist church, as he did here in Rio de Janeiro, then what? Will the Anglican prejudices of *The Englishman* rise up and denounce him?

—The state of the camps at the south of the province of Buenos Aires is exceedingly bad. The drought has been long and unbroken. Sharp frosts have burned what little grass remained, and cattle are in a deplorable condition, and, unless rain soon come, there must be a terrible mortality.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—The municipality of Buenos Aires has a very neat way of celebrating "independence day" (25th May), which might well be copied everywhere. It appropriates a sum of money for the redemption of all sewing machines deposited in the municipal pawnshop, so that any poor woman who has been compelled to pawn her machine can get it back by simply presenting the ticket. This year the appropriation for this purpose was \$3,500.

—Of the recent Argentine cabinet changes the Buenos Aires *Review* of the 10th makes the following comment:—"On Wednesday last a curt note from President Sáenz Peña to his ministers requested them to place their portfolios at his disposal, in other words, to resign. This done, the resignations of W. Escalante, interior, and A. Alcora, justice, were not accepted, but the portfolios of Messrs. Romero, finance, Victoria, war, and the vacant portfolio of foreign affairs were respectively filled by the appointment of Messrs. Marco Avelaneda, Joaquín Viejobueno and Miguel Cané. Of the present cabinet only the holder of the portfolio of the interior, Sr. W. Escalante, is admitted to be a man of defined ideas and of sufficient talent and preparation for the post he occupies. Personally, there is nothing to be said against the ministers, but it is strongly and generally felt that they are not the right men in the right place. The new minister of war has neither the energy of character nor the mental capacity to fill the post with firmness and competency. The present state of the army is far from satisfactory, the dreadful question of the loss of the *Acacias* still remains unsettled, and looks as though it were intended that it should remain so forever a blot upon Argentine escutcheon, and the appointment of General Joaquín Viejobueno to the war portfolio is a distinct evidence on the part of the government to leave matters in statu quo. The greatest mistake of all is the appointment of Don M. Avelaneda as finance minister, a post of the greatest difficulty and requiring immense talent, tact and foresight, with none of which qualities is the new minister created in any considerable degree. To request the resignation of Minister Romero at the very moment in which he had received a telegram from London announcing the final acceptance of his financial proposals, and the successful issue of his efforts to arrange the foreign debt is as unfair, as it will probably prove ill-advised, and to name Don Marco Avelaneda as Dr. Romero's successor would be laughable were it not of such serious import to the country's interests." To the above may be added that a few days later the resignation of Dr. Escalante was also accepted.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Abundant rains are reported throughout the state of Sergipe.

—The Minas legislature has resolved to confer premiums on the citizens of that state who secure premiums at Chicago.

A detachment of 60 soldiers has been sent from Maranhão to reinforce the expedition to Bôa Vista dos Tocantins, in the state of Goiaz.

Gen. Telles, who has resigned the command of the forces in operation in Rio Grande do Sul, will take passage to-morrow at Porto Alegre for this city.

—The good people of Valença are joining those of Campos, S. Fidels, etc., in their protest against a continuation of the war against the Rio Grande federalists.

—Santos, which has suffered so much from yellow fever, appears to be in a very healthy state at present. On the 18th inst. there was not a single burial there.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 25th says that the Argentine government has the latest frontier authorities to grant every protection to Brazilian refugees crossing the frontiers.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 24th says that the federalists who have taken refuge in Uruguayan territory are moving toward the Quararhy frontier. New invasions are anticipated in that vicinity.

—A Mello telegram of the 24th says that both belligerents in Rio Grande are in need of horses. To this we might add that there is a lamentable lack of veracity in the equipment on both sides.

—The *Gazeta de Noticias* of the 22nd inst. hears that a new invasion of Rio Grande is to occur, the invading force numbering 5,000 well-armed men. The story is vague enough, however, to give the air of an improbability.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 21st says that a conspiracy had been discovered in Livramento for the purpose of blowing up the magazine. A lieutenant and two sergeants had been arrested. It looks like a variant on the story that a lieutenant had been arrested for an attempt to intimidate the artillery there.

—It is said that Gumerindo was attacked at Jaquary a short time ago and was compelled to swim the river to save his force. Federalist reports state that he withdrew because of the superior force against him, and that his retreat was made in good order. Later reports state that the government forces were in reality defeated, losing heavily. We have given it all up, however; these contradictory stories can not be reconciled.

—Telegrams of the past week from Rio Grande have been most contradictory. While it is evident that no fighting of importance has occurred, the Porto Alegre people have been advising us almost daily of the repeated annihilation of Gumerindo's forces, and the end of the revolution. The *Serape's* correspondent at Mello, however, says that the Castillistas were defeated by Gumerindo at Jaquary, on the 20th, losing heavily. This is the battle where Gumerindo was reported to be so badly defeated that he had to swim a river to escape. It is impossible to know the truth.

—The cruiser *Principe de Marjô*, about which some anxiety was felt at the navy department, arrived at Maranhão on the 25th, with a crippled rudder, empty coal bunkers and exhausted water tanks, having been out 54 days from Barbados.

—The *Rio Grande*, which gives an account of the return of the 13th battalion of infantry to Porto Alegre, says that it reached there in a wretched state. It is now composed for the most part of soldiers from cavalry regiments. Only 5 have shirts and only 10 have trousers.

—A Porto Alegre paper gives account of a dastardly affair which occurred there on June 1st, and which illustrates the savage state of the province under the revolution. The Café America is one of the principal resorts of the town, and was moreover frequented by citizens known to be inclined to the federal cause. The proprietor, having been threatened, had applied to the chief of police and the commander of the military district for guarantees, which were promised. Notwithstanding this, on the night of June 1st, when the café was full of people, it was suddenly assaulted by a group of armed men, who, without warning or provocation, fired over a hundred shots through the café. Some twenty persons were severely wounded and several others slightly. One person had his cloak pierced by rifle bullets in twenty places, and yet escaped with a slight injury. All the glass and fittings were quite destroyed. Having done this, the assailants dispersed without attempt being made to arrest them. The affair was reported to the minister of war, who appointed a military commission to form an enquiry. It is asserted that the assaults were led by a lieutenant-colonel of the national guard, and that the bullets were of a military description. This shameful business shows that the Brazilians are determined to keep up the glorious traditions of South American revolutions for cowardly and brutal acts, worthy of uncivilized savages. It would not do to let the reputation earned by the continent during the century diminish in this respect. *Viva la coheria y la crueldad! Viva las glorias tradicionales de las revoluciones de Sud America! Viva!*—*Montevideo Times*, June 16.

RAILROAD NOTES

—A passenger train on the Porto Alegre and Uruguayana line was run into by a freight train on the 23rd at Monte Alegre, causing one killed, 5 seriously wounded and 7 slightly wounded. It is supposed that the passenger train had been stopped by some obstruction, and that the engineer of the freight train was not advised of it.

—On the 15th a box of fruit was shipped at Triunfo, on the Barão de Ararama railway, for Rio de Janeiro, the shipper paying \$5800 in freight. Up to the 21st the box had not appeared, and when the consignee demanded his merchandise he was coolly informed that in all probability the fruit had been eaten. This is the style of business transacted on Brazilian railways. The *Gazeta* says that goods which can be eaten should not be shipped on the Barão de Ararama railway—to which might be added "anything worth stealing."

—The minister of industry has informed the inspector-general of railways that the interest guaranteed in gold on the capital of 4,300,000 employed in the Rio Grande extension and Pocos de Caldas branch of the Mogiana railway, will be paid hereafter in London in gold, and not, as has hitherto been the case, in Rio de Janeiro in currency at the rate of exchange of the day. The minister claims that the payment effected in the manner now adopted is less burdensome to the Treasury than the system which has hitherto prevailed.

HOSPITAL NOTES

—The British Hospital at Buenos Aires has recently completed its one hundredth case of typhoid fever, with only one death, which is the best record published in any country for 100 cases.

—The new extension to the British Hospital in Buenos Aires will add 30 beds to the accommodations of that worthy institution, which will then comprise 90 beds in all. The new extensions will include a new female ward of 19 beds, and an isolated ward of 10 beds for special cases.

—We wish to remind local subscribers for the maintenance of the Strangers' Hospital that the social year of the association closes on the 30th inst. and that new subscriptions for the year 1893-94 should be registered as soon as possible. The annual meeting of subscribers will be held next month, at which four new directors are to be chosen.

LOCAL NOTES

—There was frost in S. Paulo on the 21st inst.

—A telegram from Porto Alegre reports that Gen. Moura is slightly ill.

—The municipal chambers of Santa Catharina are protesting against the indictment of the governor of that state.

—A soldier of the 23rd battalion was wounded by two policemen in Rua Barão de S. Felix on the night of the 25th inst.

—The Argentine cruiser *Nave de Julio* left for Buenos Aires on the 23rd, to be present at the 9th of July festivities.

—A negro said to be 120 years old died in Sorocaba on the 16th inst. A negro's age in Brazil is much more difficult to fix than that of an Egyptian mummy.

—We regret to note the death of Gen. José Simão de Oliveira, chief of the Brazilian commission to the Chicago Exposition, which occurred in New York on the 20th inst.

—Cholera is making terrible ravages at Meeen and throughout western Asia. It is also slowly spreading throughout Europe. It is full time to put our houses in order.

—The Treasury has resolved to pay the sum of 30,000 to the treasurer of the Lyceum de Artes e Officinas as a first instalment on the subsidy voted by Congress to this institution.

June 23.—The market opened steadily, at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ on London official, with business in bank sterling reported at 11, on bankers and on head offices, and the day was very quiet. With no commercial sterling making, and with no assistance, the exchange market is in a very peculiar position and the banks appear to control it, at least up to the middle of the month. The only new feature during the day

business done in commercial sterling, for delivery during the latter half of July, at 110. The few transactions reported were in bank sterling at 10 1/2 to 11, with repaid paper, done at 11 1/2 and commercial sterling at 11 1/2 to 11 1/4. There were no buyers for averages at 11 1/2 to 11 1/4, and sellers asked 2 1/2.

June 24—Church holidays.

June 25—The English banks posted, and uninitiated, in London, but the Russian bank was still at 10 1/2. There was no little business, the whole attention of the market being apparently concentrated on next month, and money was offered for bill for delivery in July, at 10 1/2 to 11, and commercial sterling at 11 1/2 to 11 1/4. The small business done was in bank sterling at 10 1/2 to 11, and at the close there was money for commercial sterling, for July always, at the same rate. There was no coffee business doing and commercial sterling virtually did not exist in the market. Some time elapsed with buyers at 2 1/2 to 3, sellers at 2 1/2 to 3.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

June 19.

20000 Sotefrigs.... 21 500 100 del. 1/4m. 1008 21
24 Apolices, 55, 1016

Banks.

1500 Ltd. Muel... 30 100 Incidator..... 16
5 Cr. Rl. Braz... 55 275 Lav. & Com. 25. 45 500

Miscellaneous.

210 V. F. Supacaly 10 100 Torres..... 32
June 20.

5 Apolices, 45, 1016 10 Gold 45, 89, 1, 293
23,000 Gold 65, 1016 150

Banks.

4 Commercial... 200 100 Comercio..... 228
June 21.

300 V. F. Supacaly 10 100 Torres..... 51 500
210 Ltd. Muel... 175

Miscellaneous.

6 Apolices, 55, 1016 100 Com. Cl. Muel... 35
31 do 45, 1016 100 do 25, 1016 35

Miscellaneous.

100 Lav. Com. 25, 1016 30 S. Chist. 100, 1016
130 V. F. Supacaly 10 50 Conf. Ind. Muel... 250

June 22.

250 Com. Cl. Muel... 35

Banks.

40 Commercial... 228 250 Republic... 153
100 Commercial... 22 100 Rial... 35

June 23.

6 Claves Lab... 3 600 Republic... 153
50 Commercial... 45 280 do 25, 1016 63
50 Pais & Co... 2 100 Sul America... 21

Real Estate and Transfers.

100 S. Chist. 100, 1016

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 26th June, 1893.

Exports.

Coffee.—The past week was very quiet, and sales reported did not reach 20,000 bags. On the 19th hockers advanced quotations by 50 to 55 rs. per arroba, and have continued the same quotations through the week, but the market has been virtually nominal; dealers are fairly steady, until the small receipts, and export quotations generally decline even to look at samples. Exchange has shown only slight fluctuations, and the stagnation in the coffee market must be ascribed to the "season" movement in foreign markets, where there appears to be an entire intention to try at least to open the new crop at somewhat lower prices than are now current, and the market taken all around was lower on last Saturday than on that preceding. Until the supply in Rio sensibly increases, there seems little hope for a drop in currency quotations, and even this hope is partially destroyed by a belief that exchange rates are to rise rather during the coming winter, when inevitable and other changes on the market mature. As coffee must pay the largest part of Brazil's international obligations, it is useless to expect the market to sacrifice their produce until the existing circumstances of the country.

The top 100 Santos, up to the 25th, gave receipts for five days of 2,000 bags, sales of 1,500 bags, and stock for 100,000 bags. Good average was quoted at 14,000 per 1000, and the market steady.

The shipments on our last report have been:

66,435 bags for the United States

Europe

9,571 Cape of Good Hope

1,460 River Plate and West Coast

1,872 Coasts

42,158 bags.

The following with coffee are:

United States

June 19 New York Br. St. Naryth... 9,408

do do Ger. St. Cupon... 8,152

Europe

June 23 Hamburg Ger. St. 7700... 2,547

15 Maresilles Fr. St. Espique... 2,800

21 Antwerp Ger. St. L'Espique... 302

Europe

June 19 River Plate Br. St. Magalhens... 745

21 do do Fr. St. La Plata... 712

21 Cape Town Br. St. Herman... 3,000

Receipts during the past week are 26,099 bags, of which about 7,200 bags were received on credit on the 25th, against 11,450 bags for the preceding week and 41,300 bags for the week before.

Stocks were this morning estimated to be 115,468 bags, in all hands.

No change was made in the *Anta*, it remaining at 15 1/2 per kilogramme, and no official quotations were furnished, as Saturday was a holiday, and the brokers did not meet.

Brokers' quotations this morning were:

Type. per arroba. Type. per arroba.

No. 6... 11 1/2 No. 8... 11 1/2

which, in the absence of business more nearly represent values than in 20 days.

Prices quoted, 100 to 1000, bags.

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June 23rd, 1893.

BANKS

| Capital | Capital paid up | Reserve fund | Name | Direction fund | Years, future | Last year | Carriage in advance |
|------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------|---------------------|
| | | | EST. DE JANIRO | | | | |
| 10,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 100,000 | Agriculto do Brazil..... | 25,000—Jan 10 | 800 | 175,000 | — |

ER JANRINGO

[illegible]

SHIPPING

| PROVINCIAL. | | | |
|-------------|-----------|---------|-----------------------------|
| 7,500,000 | 7,500,000 | 509,165 | Credito Real S. Paulo |
| ... | ... | ... | do 2 vezes |
| 10,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 750,000 | Mercantil, Santos |
| ... | 2,500,000 | ... | do 2 vezes |
| 10,000,000 | 5,000,000 | 545,000 | S. Paulo |
| 24,000,000 | 7,555,999 | 288,015 | União S. Paulo |

MILLS.

| Prior Amount | Interest payable | Bah on | Rank | Nominal value | Last sale | Closing quotation |
|--------------|------------------|--------|------------------------------|---------------|-----------|---------------------|
| 27,537,260 | Jan.-July | 5 | Credito Real do Brazil... | 100\$ | 51 1/2 % | 50 1/2 % - 51 1/2 % |
| 1,061,300 | Aug. | 6 | do gold..... | £11 5 s | 100 1/2 % | - 107 1/2 % |
| 365,000 | Apr.-Oct. | 6 | Credito Real do S. Paulo... | 100\$ | 36 1/2 % | .... |
| 6,763,500 | .... | 7 | Credito Real e Internacional | 100\$ | 24 1/2 % | .... |
| 8,000 | .... | 7 | Republica do Brazil..... | 100\$ | 7 1/2 % | .... |
| 1,136,616 | May-Nov | 5 | do gold..... | 100 | 100 | .... |
| 100,000 | .... | 5 | Perthal..... | 100 | 57 1/2 % | - 60 1/2 % |
| 10,077,790 | Jan.-July | 6 | Uniao Agrícola do Brazil... | 100 | 100 | .... |
| | | | Uniao S. Paulo..... | 100 | 100 | .... |

MILLS.

| Capital | Capital put up | Interest paid | Company | Dividend paid | Dividend % | Last sale | Closing quotation |
|------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|------------|-----------|-------------------|
| 6,000,000 | 6,000,000 | 438,301\$ | Albania..... | 160,000-Jan. 01 | 200\$ | 310 1/2 % | .... |
| 1,800,000 | 810,000 | 131,051 | America Rail..... | 12 1/2 % - Feb. 91 | 300 | .... | .... |
| 4,000,000 | 3,000,000 | 257,18 | Brazil Industrial..... | - Feb. 91 | 200 | 230 000 | 230 000 - |
| 310,000 | 300,000 | 56 | Brasilia..... | 8 000 - Aug. 91 | 200 | 200 000 | .... |
| 1,000,000 | 3,000,000 | 55,027 | Catania..... | 8 000 - Jan. 91 | 300 | 210 000 | .... |
| 2,000,000 | 2,600,000 | 241,900 | Confancia Industrial..... | 14 000 - Jan. 91 | 200 | 250 000 | 261 000 - |
| 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | .... | Corcovado..... | 3 100 - July 91 | 200 | 145 000 | .... |
| 250,000 | 250,000 | 16,080 | D. Federal..... | 12 000 - Aug. 91 | 400 | 214 000 | .... |
| 600,000 | 600,000 | 29,501 | Industrial America..... | 12 000 - July 91 | 200 | 200 000 | .... |
| 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | .... | Manufactura Fluminense..... | .... | 200 | 204 000 | .... |
| 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 32,000 | Petropolis..... | 9 000 - July 91 | 100 | 145 000 | .... |
| 10,000,000 | 3,000,000 | .... | Progresso Ind. do Brazil..... | 7 000 - July 91 | 100 | 160 000 | 145 000 - |
| 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 732,18 | Rio..... | 14 000 - July 91 | 200 | 200 000 | .... |
| 3,000,000 | 3,000,000 | 237,567 | S. Paulo..... | 8 000 - Aug. 91 | 200 | 235 000 | .... |
| 36,800,000 | 16,400,000 | .... | S. Paulo de Alcantara..... | - Jan. 91 | 400 | 130 000 | .... |
| 150,000 | 600,000 | 46,696 | Uniao Industrial S. Sebastiao | 3 400 - Jan. 91 | 200 | 250 000 | .... |

MISCELLANEOUS

| Capital | Capital paid up | Reserve fund | Companies | Dividend paid | Annual rental | List sale | Change quotations |
|-------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------------------------|------------------|---------------|-----------|-------------------|
| 8,000,000\$ | 8,400,000\$ | .. | Agrícola do Paragominas..... | 3800 — July 91 | 600 | 181,000 | |
| 8,000,000 | 8,000,000 | 2,000,000 | Agrícola do Rolando Preto..... | 1075 — Feb. 91 | 100 | 500 | |
| 8,000,000 | 8,000,000 | 2,000,000 | Baril Terrestre..... | 1584 — July 91 | 90 | 2 000 | |
| 7,000,000 | 7,000,000 | .. | Cauê e Viçosa Fluminense..... | 4 000 — July 91 | 200 | 215 000 | |
| 1,000,000 | 900,000 | 150,000 | Central Industrial Mineira..... | 1000 — Feb. 91 | 60 | 500 | 507500 = 607500 |
| 700,000 | 700,000 | 100,000 | Carmagães Fluminense..... | — Jan. 91 | 200 | 910 000 | |
| 6,000,000 | 7,400,000 | 30,000 | Central do Brasil..... | 4 000 — Jan. 91 | 80 | 40 000 | 39 0000 = 30 0000 |
| 5,000,000 | 5,000,000 | 15,000 | Central Pastoral do Brasil..... | 5 000 — Aug. 91 | 60 | 20 000 | 14 0000 = 20 0000 |
| 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 30,000 | Ceres Brasileira..... | 1000 — Aug. 91 | 80 | 14 000 | |
| 3,000,000 | 3,000,000 | .. | Docas de Santos..... | — | 200 | — | |
| 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 | Empaz de Olinda Pedreira..... | 1575 — Jan. 91 | 100 | — | |
| 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 | Industrial do Brasil..... | — Feb. 91 | 150 | — | 715 000 |
| 2,000,000 | 500,000 | 3,000,000 | Melhoramentos no Brasil..... | 4 100 — July 91 | 200 | 28 000 | — 28 3000 |
| 12,000,000 | 12,000,000 | 31,000 | do de Rio..... | — Jan. 91 | 100 | — | |
| 10,000,000 | 6,000,000 | 99,300 | do de S. Paulo..... | 5 000 — Aug. 91 | 200 | 30 000 | |
| 20,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 2,0,000 | Metropolitano..... | — Mar. 91 | 40 | 20 000 | — 200 000 |
| 7,500,000 | 5,250,000 | 24,480 | Nacional de Fajãs e Estafes..... | — | 100 | 20 000 | 24 5000 |
| 1,200,000 | 7,200,000 | 5,800 | Nacional de Minas..... | 5 000 — Oct. 91 | 15 | — | |
| 500,000 | 8,750,000 | .. | Nova Era Rural..... | 3 500 — July 91 | 230 | 9 000 | |
| 500,000 | 10,000,000 | .. | Obras Hidráulicas do Brasil..... | — | 40 | 2 000 | |
| 2,000,000 | 34,000 | 34,000 | Rural do Brasil..... | 3 000 — Jan. 91 | 50 | 35 000 | 34 0000 |
| 2,000,000 | 1,500,000 | 22,072 | Saneamento do Rio..... | 10700 — July 91 | 70 | 35 000 | — 30 0000 |
| 8,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 61,300 | Serviços Marítimos..... | 137476 — July 91 | 30 | 30 000 | 20 0000 |
| 8,000,000 | 8,000,000 | .. | Torre de Rio..... | — | 50 | 30 000 | — 30 0000 |

Shipping.

THOMAS NORTON'S
OLD REGULAR LINK OF SAILING PACKETS
BETWEEN THE
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS
Established in 1865
Loading Berth: Covered Pier No. 17, East River
For Freight and General Information apply to
Thomas Norton,
104 Wall St., New-York.

Steamships.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER
PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.
LAMPORT & HOLT LINE
INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO.
New York:

Wordsworth..... July 1st
Holborn..... July 15th
Pascal..... July 29th
Gallied..... Aug 12th

Receives 1st and 2nd class passengers.
Calling at Victoria if sufficient in number offers.

New Orleans.

Lassell..... July 29th
Valparaiso, Callao and other Ports.
Garlick..... July 2nd
Intended sailings from Santos for
New York:

Pascal..... July 15th
Dalton..... July 17th

For further information apply in Santos to

Messrs. F. S. Hampshire & Co., Agents,
In Rio

For cargo apply to the Broker

Wm. R. McNiven,

87, Rua 12 de Março.

For passages, parcels, specie, etc., to the

Agents—NORTON, MEGAW & CO.
59, Rua 12 de Março

ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian
Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES.

| 1893 | | |
|---------|----------|---|
| Date | Steamer | Destination |
| June 29 | Tamara | Southampton and Antwerp calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, S. Vincent, Las Palmas, Lisbon and Vigo |
| July 7 | Trent | Montevideo and Buenos Aires |
| " 11 | Magellan | Southampton and Antwerp calling at Bahia, Alcaniz, Pernambuco, Lisbon, and Vigo |

This Company will have steamers from and to England twice per month.
Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be taken out at the Agency.

For freight, passages and other information apply to

Rua de S. Pedro No. 1, Substancia.

G. C. Anderson,

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